

Southland Peanut Butter Plant Is Complete Loss From Saturday Nite Fire

The peanut butter mill of the Southland Peanut Products Company, located just across the river from the business section of the city, was completely destroyed by fire at twelve o'clock Saturday night, entailing a loss estimated at \$25,000.00, according to company officials. Only a small amount of insurance was carried.

The flames are thought to have started from spontaneous combustion in a pile of husks in one end of the building. When discovered, the fire had gained considerable headway and within a few minutes had spread over the entire building. It was stated that no fire of any kind had been in the building since late Thursday afternoon when the last roasting was done and fire had been pulled from the roasting ovens.

This is the second fire which has visited the company within the past eleven months. The plant located at New Brock for several years was destroyed on the afternoon of December 14th last year.

The mill with practically all its machinery was brand new and was completed and put in operation here late in April this year. The building was a large one and was covered with heavy sheet iron and was said to have been one of the best and most modern peanut butter plants in the South.

Mr. F. H. Murphree, company manager, stated Wednesday morning that the entire plant as well as all stock is a complete loss. Several hundred dollars worth of grocery stock recently moved to the plant from the store in the May building was also destroyed. Mr. Murphree stated that he had made arrangements to take care of his customers by supplying them with peanut butter manufactured at another mill, but no plans for rebuilding the mill here have been made.

AGRICULTURAL MOTION PICTURES TO BE SHOWN

A joint meeting of the Curtis and Mt. Zion vocational evening classes will be held at Curtis school Monday night, November 6, at 7 o'clock. A series of motion pictures on growing crops and pasture and poultry improvement will be shown.

A school bus will run through the Mt. Zion community to bring those wanting to ride to the Curtis meeting.

Other dates for showing of these pictures are as follows: Wednesday, November 8, 7 p.m.; White Water—Wednesday, November 8, 7 p.m.; Taylor's Mill—Thursday, November 9, 7 p.m.

ORCHARD FIELD LESSONS

Orchard field lessons for members of the Curtis vocational class will be held at Mr. Charlie Meas' place on Thursday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The Mt. Zion lesson will be held at the orchard of Mr. Rod Danley's on Friday afternoon at 1:30. All farmers in these communities are invited to attend these meetings.

W. L. WALSH

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

Editor Clipper:

Please permit me through your paper to express in a limited way my very deep gratitude to countless friends of Elba and this community for their kindness and expressions of sympathy during my recent confinement in an Andalusia hospital.

Your interest as expressed in letters by cards, personal calls and flowers is appreciated more than I am able to express in words. I am also deeply grateful for your offers of assistance and expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Boutwell and our children. These words of love and esteem have come from individuals, groups and organizations, and to each and every one we extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

M. C. BOUTWELL

MEETING TO BE HELD AT NEWBIA SCHOOL NOV. 4

To the Patrons of Newbia, Mt. Vernon, Zora, Antioch and Ham School Districts:

A meeting of the patrons of the above named schools will be held at Newbia School on Saturday morning, November 4, at 9 o'clock.

P. H. HUDSON

Mr. and Mrs. Price Ringo and Mrs. Corrie Bryant were visitors to Tallahassee, Fla., recently guests of Mr. Ringo's sister, Miss Bobbie Ringo, who is a student at Florida State College for Women.

SALES—CHEVROLET—Service

PHONE 146

SPECIAL TRAINING ORDERED FOR ALABAMA NAT'L GUARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt said last week three Federal agencies would aid an estimated 115,000 farm families in drought and food areas without seeking additional funds at the special session of Congress.

Officials of the agencies—the Disaster Loan Corporation, Farm Security Administration and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation—reported they had sufficient funds to carry on until the regular session of Congress in January.

These agencies will extend loans and provide food to needy farmers under a program drawn up at a White House conference attended by a committee of senators and representatives from drought and food-stricken areas.

Senator Bankhead (D), Alabama, chairman of the congressional committee, and the White House conference disclosed that the Disaster Loan Corporation had an unexpended and unobligated \$20,000,000 in flood relief funds which could be used to aid families in the flood-stricken areas of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Farm Security Administration was said to have \$8,000,000 in grants for farmers in drought states, while the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was said to have \$78,000,000 which could be used for food.

The Agriculture Department has asked the railroads to reduce rates on feed shipments into drought areas.

Senator Bankhead said the "program will see to it that no farmer goes hungry."

Whatever steps are necessary to feed them and their stock and keep them on their farms will be taken through use of Federal grants and loans, he said.

"We had a very satisfactory conference," Bankhead asserted. "There was a sympathetic attitude from the President for distressed farmers in food and drought areas."

No effort will be made, he asserted, to obtain additional appropriations for relief at the special congressional session.

Farmers will be given subsidies, Bankhead indicated, through the medium of outright grants. Livestock, he said, will be taken care of through Federal loans.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

The report released by the census bureau Monday shows that there were 7,423 bales of cotton ginned in Alabama prior to October 18th, 1939, as compared with 17,656 bales ginned at the same date last year.

Ginnings this year to date given show a decrease of 9,232 bales.

FROST APLENTY

The heaviest frost of the winter appeared Wednesday morning. Everything had a nice white coating, and a good bit of ice was reported. Most people would like to see a good rain as everything is getting unusually dry.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Rushing and Mr. Dexter Roberts was solemnized Saturday afternoon at five o'clock at the Elba Methodist Church. Rev. J. C. Vickers, pastor, performed the simple ring ceremony in the presence of members of the families and a few special friends. Nuptial music was rendered by Mrs. John Kendrick.

The church was beautifully decorated with fern and amalia in a background intertwined with coral vine. Large baskets of dahlias and rose buds added color to the setting.

The bride and groom were unattended. The bride wore a lovely costume of Tuscan grape wool with duhonet accessories and a shawl of orange of sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots.

Mrs. Roberts is the lovely daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Rushing of our city and is a popular member of the young social set. She is a graduate of Elba High School and also attended S. T. C. at Troy. For the past year she has held a position with a local insurance company. The groom formerly resided in Elba where he was manager of the Elba Theatre. During his stay here he made many friends and was quite popular. At present he is manager of a movie theatre in Milton, Florida. He attended Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn and was a member of Phi Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

After a short wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will be at home to their friends in Milton, Fla.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Williams of Laverne announce the birth of a daughter today (Saturday) at a local hospital.—Troy Messenger.

Renew your subscription TODAY!

FARM RELIEF GUARANTEED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

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FORMER ELBAN DIES IN TROY; BURIAL YESTERDAY

Herbert H. Jacobs, 45, died Tuesday at 6:20 a.m. at a local hospital from gunshot wounds. According to Sheriff Ben Hoover, Jacobs was shot while scuffling over a gun with Joe Gunter and his daughter, Miss Annette Gunter. Jacobs resided with Gunter's father, Mr. Gunter, at the time of the shooting.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Minnie Lee Jacobs; son, Charles Jacobs; two daughters, Louise and Bettie Lee Jacobs. He is also survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Jacobs, of Opp; four brothers, Joe Jacobs, of Elba; Earnest Jacobs, of Miami, Fla.; Dan Jacobs, of Daytona Beach, Fla.; Ed Jacobs, of Selma; five sisters, Mrs. Katie Bell Lynch of Opp, Mrs. John B. Clark of Jack, Miss Beatie Jacobs of Opp, Miss Rosa Lee Jacobs of Birmingham, Miss Hester Mae Jacobs of Opp, and many other relatives.

Burial was held from the Baptist Church at Spring Hill, Wednesday at 11 a.m., with Rev. W. C. Henson, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church, officiating. Active pallbearers were members of the American Legion.

CALLING ALL METHODISTS!

We have come to the closing month of our conference year which has been in many respects a very happy year for you. You have been nice and loyal in a large way. However, we are all agreed, I'm sure, that we have not done all that we might have done and that we can yet do. With this month yet to go, we can do more than we have ever done, and I'm sure that the Methodists would not have it otherwise.

We are anxious to have all reports in not later than the twenty-third of this month. So if your Steward does not see you before that time show him that you are interested so much in the church that you will look him up, and let him know that you want your church to continue to be counted as one of the 100 per cent churches in the Alabama Conference. Let us all remember that the time for paying our church obligations is here, and that "God loveth a cheerful giver."

We are earnestly desirous that all members of the church, with their families, be present next Sunday at the eleven o'clock service. Following the program, a delightful social hour was enjoyed, during which a delicious ice course was served by the hostesses.

French Wine and Perfume—Olene Taylor.

Silk and Lace Industry—Maggie Dean Clark.

French Manufacturing—Carolyn "Chic, Madame!" (O. O. McIntyre)—Thelma Banks.

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PLEASANT RIDGE NEWS

Mr. Kuttie Hain and Miss Jewel Brown were quietly married Saturday afternoon, October 28th. Miss Valmer Lee Goodson spent Saturday night with Miss Louise Gooch.

Mr. Aubrey Shiver has been ill for several days. We are glad to know he is improving. Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Marler spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Harper.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goodson and daughters and Mrs. Alice Jones and son visited Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodson and family Sunday.

Mrs. John Addison and grand children, Misses Verna and Vera Goodson and O'Neil Goodson, spent Sunday in Samson with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Black and children of Brundidge visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stones and family Sunday.

Mrs. Iva Smith is ill at her home. We hope she will soon be up again.

Mrs. Davis Shiver spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shiver and children.

Mr. Edward Hyatt will spend some time in the CCC Camp at Auburn.

The birthday dinner at Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Goodson's was attended by a large crowd. Every one reported a nice time.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Kelley and daughter and Miss Louise Goodson visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nolin Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stipe spent several days with his mother, Mrs. Eudora Stone.

Nadine Rachel spent Thursday night with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Littleton.

Miss Sweetie Goodson spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Hillard Willie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd McHatchery and his mother spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Georgia Parrish.

ANN KENDRICK HAS LOVELY BIRTHDAY PARTY—

Mrs. John Kendrick entertained at a delightful children's party on Wednesday afternoon of last week in the home of Mrs. J. W. Kendrick on Buford Street, the occasion honoring the third birthday of her little daughter, Ann Kendrick.

An enjoyable series of games was engaged in after which lovely white birthday cake, decorated with three yellow candles and yellow letters of greeting, was cut and served with ice cream.

Halloween horn favors were presented to the little guests.

Those attending this party were: the little honoree, Ann Kendrick; John Milton Wise, Mary Joe Morgan, Bert English, Emile Michel, Patsy Pinckard, Thomas Glen Prescott, Betty Joe Prescott, Jeff Carley III, Ann Elmore Ellis, Jimmie Rowell, Anne Jan Dorman, Owen and Eudine Ziglar, Collie and Buddy English.

Willard Martin, who recently underwent an appendectomy at a Troy hospital, returned to his home Saturday afternoon. Friends are glad to know that he is rapidly improving.

DR. JOSEPH CARROLL
Optometric Eye Specialist
Carroll Building
TROY, ALABAMA
Ethical Eye Examinations
Glasses Prescribed and Fitted

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NEW HOPE COMMUNITY CLUB ORGANIZED

The parents and teachers of the New Hope community met in the auditorium of the school Friday evening, October 20th, to organize a community club. The purpose of the organization is to develop a deeper community spirit.

A business meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Hunter Garth, and the following officers were elected:

President—J. F. Harper.
Vice-President—Mrs. Sara Tullman.

Secretary—Mrs. P. S. Owens.
The program was as follows:

Song—"The More We Get Together."
Bible Reading—J. F. Harper.

The purpose of a Community Club was also given by Principal Hunter Garth.

Much interest was manifested in a round-table discussion. A genuine community spirit prevailed and the expectations of the sponsors were completely realized.

Quite a number of visitors were welcomed and found fine fellowship at this first meeting of the year.—Reporter.

SCHUMANN MUSIC CLUB HAS HALLOWEEN PARTY—

The Schumann Music Club enjoyed a delightful Halloween party at the home of Mrs. Phil Crigler on last Friday night.

Lighted jack-o'-lanterns cast an eerie glow about the room, decorated with pumpkins, black cats and other Halloween symbols.

Games, contests and fortune telling furnished amusing entertainment throughout the evening. Special features were readings, "The Witch," by Anne Dunaway, and a musical reading, "The Ghost," by Nina Englund.

The beginning and closing were piano accompaniment by J. Doug Kendrick.

A prize for the most attractive costume was won by Nina Englund, while contest prizes were won by Frances Bostwell and J. Doug Kendrick.

Apples, candy and nuts were served to the following club members and invited guests: Judith Brunson, Mary Oswald Downing, Ann Dunaway, Nina Englund, Mildred Timmerman, Patsy Brunson, Jack Brunson, Margaret Whitman, Bobby Bullard, Jerry Brunson, Frances Bostwell, Lamar Bullard, Buddy Whitman, Jackson May, Travis Whitman, Max Boutwell, Roy Francis Watkins, J. Doug Kendrick and Evelyn Whitman.

Mrs. Crigler was assisted in entertaining by Misses Eleanor Lee and Hattie Mae Bullard.

JUNIOR MUSIC CLUB HAS SPLENDID MEETING—

Misses Joan Clark and Dorothy Vickers were hostesses for the October meeting of the Junior Music Club at the home of Mrs. Fulton Clark. Lovely autumn flowers adorned the apartments. All twelve members were present and a new member was enrolled.

The meeting was presided over by the president, Joan Clark. Minutes were read by the secretary, Martha Ann Dixon. After a business session, an enjoyable and interesting program was given by Dorothy Vickers, Betty Jean Jones, Ruth Nevels and Joan Clark.

An attractive plate with feed crinkles and Halloween favors was served after which amusing contests were enjoyed by all.

Dorothy Vickers, Reporter.

Mrs. Will Owen of Montgomery is the guest this week of her sister, Mrs. William Bullard, and other relatives in Elba.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Ringsdorf and children spent Sunday and Monday in LaFayette with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Frazer.

The North American Gasoline Tax Conference has come out against the diversion of gasoline taxes to purposes other than highway financing. The group, whose membership is composed chiefly of repeal of all statutes having for their purpose the diversion of motor fuel taxes into channels not a part of the program of road building and maintenance.

Two bandits robbed nine persons in a store at Bowling Green, Ky., but refused to take the money of a farmer who had only 75 cents.

NOTICE

We, the undersigned Contractors, hereby give notice that we have completed construction of school buildings and additions under our contract with the Coffee County Board of Education, Elba, Ala., P. W. A. Docket, Alabama 1354-F, Contract No. 2.

Any one having claims for labor and/or material on above contract must file same in our office, Troy, Alabama, within the next 30 days.

October 31, 1939.
WHALEY LUMBER CO.,
Contractors,
Troy, Alabama.

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New Social Security Questions, Answers

By E. F. RANDALL, Manager
Dofhan Field Office
Social Security Board

(Editor's Note: This is No. 3 in a series of 12 sets of Questions most frequently asked. No. 4 will appear next week.)

Q. How are Old-Age and Survivors Insurance monthly benefits calculated?

A. Benefits are figured on average monthly wages instead of the total wages a worker has received as was the case under the original Social Security Act.

Q. Will the new method of figuring benefits make any important change in the procedure already established by the Social Security Board for the maintenance of wage records?

A. No. Employers will continue to send to the Collector of Internal Revenue their tax returns along with the detailed statement of the wages earned by each of their employees, and the Social Security Board will continue to receive these earnings on the individual ledger sheets of the millions of workers for whom accounts have been established.

Q. What is the new formula for calculating monthly benefits?

A. The insured worker will receive as a basic benefit 40 percent of the first \$50 of his average monthly earnings in covered employment, plus 10 percent of his average wage over \$50 and up to \$200 a month. He will receive an additional 1 percent of his basic benefit for each year in which he has earned at least \$200 in covered employment.

Q. As an example, suppose a man has been receiving an average monthly wage of \$100 since the beginning and chooses to retire when he reaches the age of 65 at the beginning of 1940. What would his monthly benefit amount to?

A. He would receive \$25.75 a month—40 per cent of \$50, or \$20, plus 10 per cent of the remaining \$50, or \$5; plus 3 per cent of the basic benefit of \$25, or .75, making a total of \$25.75.

Q. Suppose this man is married and his wife is at least 65 years of age?

A. In that case, his wife would be entitled to a benefit equal to one-half of her husband's benefit, or \$12.87, making a total monthly payment to the old couple of \$38.62.

Q. Suppose this man is married and his wife is at least 65 years of age?

A. In that case, his wife would be entitled to a benefit equal to one-half of her husband's benefit, or \$12.87, making a total monthly payment to the old couple of \$38.62.

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MUSIC CLUB STUDIES GERMAN COMPOSERS

The Elba High School Music Club met at the home of Misses Dorothy and Marjorie Murphree on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

An attractive arrangement of colorful fall flowers made decorations in the music room and living room where guests were seated.

Neil English, vice-president, conducted a brief business session. The club has chosen "Music Club Programs From All Nations" by Elson for their course of study this year.

The National Music Club Magazine will be used for supplementary material.

The lesson on composers of the classical German school was discussed in an interesting manner by Styke Rowell.

Olene Spurlin, leader, announced the following musical program: Club Song.

Invention in C (Bach) and Sonata in C (Haydn)—Marjorie Brunson.

Fragment from the Unfinished Symphony (Schubert)—Marjorie Murphree.

Solfeggietta (K. P. E. Bach)—Toll English.

In a musical quiz conducted by Mrs. Crigler, perfect score was made by Olive Ray Kendrick.

At the conclusion of the program, guests were invited into the dining room, where delicious punch, sandwiches, cookies and selted nuts were served from the most appetizing, Carolyn Vaughan, Patricia Ponder and Preston Pierce were awarded jack-o'-lantern prizes.

Apples, peanuts and candy were served to the fifty pupils.

Mrs. Alfred Seymour guest in Dofhan last week visited her brother, Bruce Maddox, and family.

Mrs. Marvin Lewis of Dofhan visited her mother, Mrs. S. H. Brook, the first of the week.

Miss Thelma Paul, Mrs. Corrie Bryant and Mrs. Price Ringo were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Morgan in Enterprise Friday.

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PINE LEVEL NEWS

Wedding bells rang again Sunday when Mr. Bill Morgan and Miss Vivian Innes were happily married. Justice of the Peace A. Bryan officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Bailey and son, Wilton, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Bailey and Mr. J. B. Clark and daughter, Annie Jean, motored to Atmore Sunday to visit Mr. C. P. Crook and Mrs. A. C. French to act as a nominating committee to name new officers for the society.

Plans were made for the observance of the "Week of Prayer" with programs on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of next week.

Mrs. Romine Harwell, mission study superintendent, gave a brief introduction of the subject to be studied and Mrs. Dana Perdue and Mrs. P. H. Murphree presented the lesson.

The meeting was dismissed with the Watch Word.

Mrs. J. M. Rowe, president, presided and Mrs. Corrie Bryant gave the devotional and prayer.

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METHODIST WOMEN TO OBSERVE WEEK OF PRAYER

The Methodist Missionary Society met at the church Monday afternoon at three o'clock to complete the mission study course, "Through Tragedy to Triumph."

Mrs. J. M. Rowe, president, presided and Mrs. Corrie Bryant gave the devotional and prayer.

Plans were made for the observance of the "Week of Prayer" with programs on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons of next week.

Landlords, Tenants Try New Contract Agreements

ALABAMA'S rapidly changing cropping system has raised certain new problems in landlord-tenant relations. Over a period of many years, various renting and sharing systems were developed for cotton and corn farming.

With the coming of livestock farming, increase in dairying, poultry raising, truck and other crops, it has been necessary to find new sharing arrangements which will be fair to both landlord and tenant.

If Alabama is to go forward with livestock production and diversified farming, it is necessary that satisfactory tenant arrangements be worked out since more than 60 per cent of all the farms in the State are worked by tenants. There is little encouragement to the tenant, for instance, to build up a permanent pasture, to terrace, to fence land or to do many of the approved practices unless he is assured of a return. On the other hand, the landlord will not be enthusiastic about going in for livestock farming unless he is certain that the arrangement he works out with his tenants will make it possible for him to receive a fair return.

In Wilcox County a large number of landlords, tenants, and the Farm Security are using a five-year plan, according to a survey made by L. O. Brackeen for the October Progressive Farmer. Under this system the landlord furnishes the land and, with FSA aid, the tenant furnishes everything else, including pasture fences which may be removed by tenant at end of lease. The landlord gets one-fourth and the tenant three-fourths of all cash crops, such as cotton, and the tenant keeps all feed crops, such as corn, peanuts, and hay, to feed to hogs and cattle. When the livestock and livestock products are sold, the landlord gets 15 per cent, the tenant 85 per cent.

"Landlords and tenants are pleased," says T. D. Posey, county FSA supervisor, who developed the plan. In Escambia County, H. B. Williamson and V. D. McCarty have written livestock and crop agreements with Clem H. Grantham and Albert Kirtland which remain in full force and effect from year to year unless landlord or tenant terminates the agreement by 30 days' notice in writing prior to January 1.

On each farm, Brackeen reports, the landlord furnishes the land, work stock, machinery, cattle and hogs for breeding purposes, half the fertilizer, and buys planting seed not produced on the farm. The tenant furnishes pastures, and caring for the livestock. Each furnishes half the feed and receives half the returns from all livestock and crops produced on the farm.

In 1936, W. T. Little and W. J. Nixon started a cooperative general farming and breed cattle project. Mr. Little furnished the land and Mr. Nixon the labor. All other expenses were shared equally. Profits were divided 50-50. Today Mr. Nixon is a Sumter County landowner and is using the same plan with some of his tenants.

For producing cotton, peanuts, hogs, and feed on the halves, Ira Thompson, Pike County, furnishes the land, half the fertilizer, the mules, feed for the work stock, farming tools, seed, half the hogs, and half the feed for the hogs. The tenant furnishes labor, one-half the fertilizer, half the hogs, and half the feed for the hogs.

J. E. Peck, landlord, and L. D. Moore,

tenant, Morgan County, have worked out this plan for dividing equally the cash income from beef cattle. Starting the project in 1934, Mr. Peck now furnishes the pasture, half the animals, and half the feed. Mr. Moore furnishes half the animals, half the feed, and all the labor. The herd has been developed from native cows and a purchased Hereford bull.

The Progressive Farmer is encouraging sound landlord-tenant relations by making available standard contract forms for a few cents.

Sells Ten Products

Ten different products for sale from a single farm! That is the record of Orin Pearson of Shelby County who has been combining diversification with a soil-building program.

Cream, soybean seed, crimson clover seed, cotton, hogs, chickens, cows, eggs, honey and goats milk are the cash crops which Mr. Pearson depends upon. He has livestock, including four mules, 40 to 50 head of cattle, 10 sows, 250 hens, a registered Jersey bull, a Poland China bear, and his flock of milk goats.

He attributes the success of his balanced farm plan to building and saving the soil with cover crops and legumes, and points to his yield of a bale of cotton to the acre and a yield of 40 to 50 bushels of corn as evidence of the soundness of the plan. In the winter he plants vetch and oats for hay and in the summer Oolatan soybeans. He saves the seed from every crop he grows, and usually has some to offer for sale in addition to a supply for his own plantings.

When Selden received the gilt in May it weighed 45 pounds, and he has built the animal up to approximately 250 pounds and it is still putting on weight. He has been feeding a ration consisting of four parts of corn meal to one part of supplement. In addition to this feed the gilt has access to a small lespedeza pasture and plenty of fresh water. Selden keeps a mineral mixture consisting of one pound hardwood ashes or charcoal, one pound of lime, and one pound of common salt, where the pig can get it at any time.

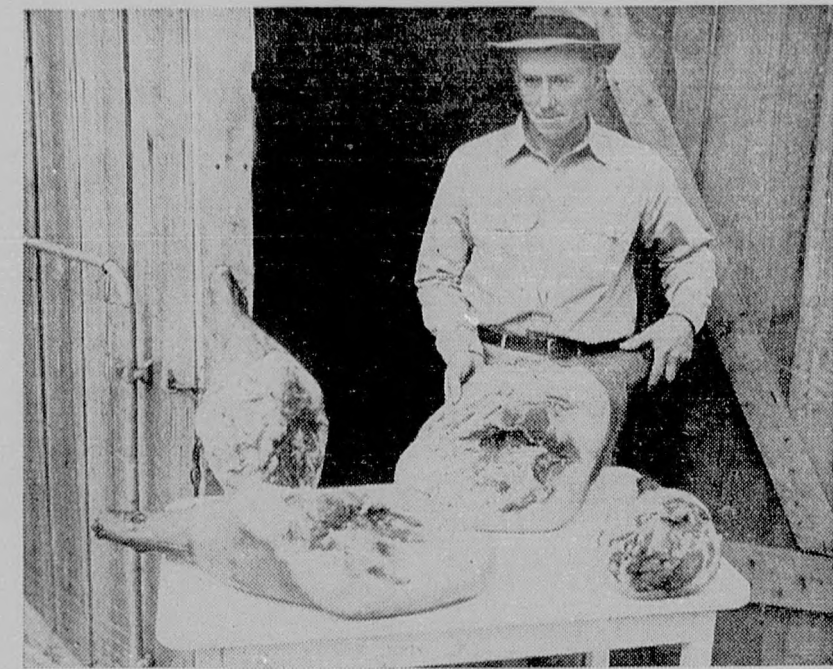
Short, intensive courses for farmers are becoming popular throughout the United States. Wisconsin has attracted nationwide attention with its short courses for thousands of young farmers who spend three months at the University of Wisconsin when there is little work that can be done on the farm.

Wet or green cotton is responsible for a large amount of rough-spinned lint turned out in Alabama every year.

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J. E. Peck, landlord, and L. D. Moore,



Hog killing time is on the way and Alabama farmers will be curing meat for winter use. P. A. Garrett, Rt. 1, Calera, is shown displaying some excellent hams which he cured last season.

Economic Background Of Cotton Quota Referendum Discussed By A. W. Jones, State AAA Official

By A. W. JONES
AAA Administrative Officer

WHEN Alabama farmers vote December 9 on whether they will have cotton marketing quotas applied to their 1940 crop they will be faced with a tremendous cotton surplus and a European War, the effects of which no one can definitely determine. They will also have in the background a court decision in which Federal Judge James V. Allred of Texas, declared marketing quotas on crops were legal.

Many farmers are wondering what effect the present war in Europe will have on the cotton situation. No one can say definitely but if we look back at the World War and its effects on cotton there does not seem to be much promise of better prices any time soon. In the first place the surplus of cotton at the present time is the largest we have had and much larger than that of World War times. The supply of American cotton on August 1 of this year was 25,500,000 bales, or 140 per cent of a normal supply. It is mandatory that a national cotton marketing quota be proclaimed when the supply reaches 107 per cent of the normal supply.

Coupled with the large surplus is a decreased export cotton trade which promises to further decline with unsettled conditions abroad in spite of a vigorous export subsidy program being carried on by the federal government at the present time.

Most Alabama farmers are familiar with marketing quotas as they have used them during the past two years to avoid adding to the large cotton supply and to protect those who plant within their acreage allotments. Regardless of the outcome of the quota referenda to be held throughout the cotton-growing states, the conservation phases of the AAA program will continue. Marketing quotas are designed to supplement the conservation program by assuring farmers who plant within their acreage allotments that their efforts to adjust supplies will not be nullified by non-cooperators.

Let us also remember another fact. Cotton is not and has never been an essential war commodity as food stuffs are. During the recent two-year Spanish civil war, our cotton exports to that country declined sharply. The Japanese-Chinese war has reduced our exports to both these countries. Why should we expect the European war, which affects more countries than either of these, to have a different effect on the exports to those countries. The first two months of the war have shown how important blockades and attacks on shipping will be. With the seas being scoured by both sides and shipping being tied up or curtailed sharply, the prospects for cotton being shipped when rubber, munitions, oil and other essentials are in great demand are not bright.

Cotton farmers are more dependent on foreign markets than any other group in the United States. The majority of our cotton must be sold abroad. It seems to me that for this reason, if no other, we should sit down and analyze the situation.

(Continued on page seven)

Butler 4-H Club Members Get Registered Hogs

GREENVILLE and Butler County turned out recently to witness the distributing of 42 registered gilts and three registered boars to 4-H club boys of the county.

The boys who were presented with gilts were the winners in a contest on "How I Would Feed and Manage Registered Hogs on My Farm." The contest was sponsored by the Rotary and Lions clubs of Greenville with the assistance of C. P. Granade, county agent, and D. T. Rogers, assistant county agent.

Although the hogs were distributed to the outstanding club members without charge, each of the boys agreed to return two gilts 10 weeks old. One of the gilts will be sold to pay for the gilts received, the other will be given to another club boy in the county. In this way it is planned to spread the advantages and give additional boys an opportunity to start a project.

Three boars were placed in different communities of the county to insure the boys who received gilts an opportunity to produce registered gilts. Howard Gray, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau, was the principal speaker of the event.

Hog Festival

Alabama is becoming "festival minded." During every season of the year, Alabama farmers are dramatizing and advertising new crops and new sources of income by sponsoring celebrations with all the trimmings—"queens and kings," speeches by outstanding leaders, barbecues, newspaper publicity and radio broadcasts.

Monroe County is making preparations for a new kind of festival, one at which the hog will be the chief center of attraction. Monroe County's Hog Festival, which is to be held at Monroeville November 14, will dramatize the part that pork production is playing in that section's balanced farming program.

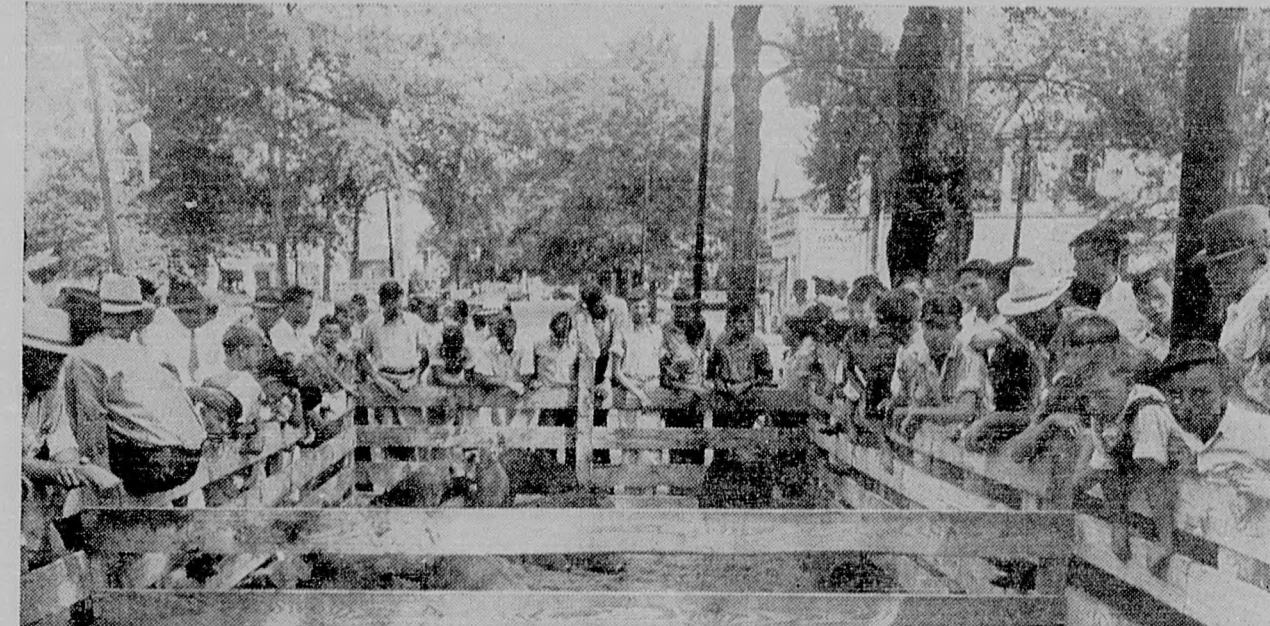
Sponsored by the Monroeville Chamber of Commerce and the Monroe County Extension force, the festival will have the cooperation of swine breeders' associations, feed companies, packing houses and other concerns interested in hog production.

Peanut, kudzu and mule festivals have already become established attractions in the State, and Monroe County's celebration in honor of the hog will add another to the growing list.

BEGINNING NEW ERA

Clarke County's first stock yards sale, held recently, marked a new era in the economic development of this section. It emphasized the fact that where farmers produce something other than cotton in appreciable quantity, a fair market will be provided for their product. It further demonstrated that farmers need no longer be a slave to the one-crop system and emphasized the importance of a quality product.

The coming of the stock yard means more and better pastures; more and better hogs and cattle; and finally, release from the cotton regime which has held this section in bondage and poverty since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.—Clarke County Democrat.



Here is a scene in Greenville on the day when the Rotary and Lions clubs distributed 42 registered gilts and three registered boars to Butler County 4-H Club boys recently. A large crowd turned out to see the winning club members receive hogs. Winners were chosen in an essay contest, the subject of which was "How I Would Feed and Manage Registered Hogs on My Farm."

Value Of Demonstration Work Praised By Leader

By MRS. JAMES MCINNIS
President, Montgomery County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs

THAT "there is a silver lining to every cloud" is true when we speak of Montgomery County and home demonstration work. In 1917, after the World War, Montgomery County's first club was organized, which has proven to be a silver lining these 22 years.

At that time the women saw no necessity for learning to conserve foods, for the short period during which they couldn't grow them.

But when the war demanded that we cooperate and learn the best methods of conserving everything and especially food, our country women were willing to learn and ready to cooperate. Thus was born our first home demonstration club under Mrs. Mamie C. Thorington's supervision and leadership.

This club was such a success that we became disinterested to live in isolated farm homes. The organization of other clubs spread, community spirit was developed and our home demonstration work has carried on.

This work now includes 16 clubs and influences around 400 women.

In the beginning our women had to be urged, taught and shown the necessity of conserving food stuffs; that it was important for their homes to look not only clean but attractive; that the planning of the meals influenced the health of their families; that they should look attractive; and last, but most important, that they as mothers and wives had a big job. This job was not only a duty but a glorious opportunity.

Through the Extension Service of Auburn and our leaders, these club women were taught how to can everything from the black-eyed pea to calves. They strive to can a sufficient amount and variety to last throughout the non-productive period of their gardens. They have learned how to make this food look attractive and also that it is important to store it properly. Now these club women take pride in the amount they are able to conserve and how much cash money they save on their food bill.

Then the next question had to be settled: How could these club women make their homes look attractive and be comfortable when there was no extra money to spend? Being a home demonstration club member, each woman was taught to make everything from the lowly dish cloth to attractive draperies from sacks. How to arrange furniture. How to select pictures. How to set a table properly. How to use a paint brush and a can of paint. How to plan a new home (if fortunate enough to get one) and remodel an old one. How to landscape her yard, and many more things.

Why was it so important to plan meals? Our leader made every club woman conscious of the importance of well-balanced diets, good school lunches, etc. Any club woman in our county today can discuss fluently the importance of well-balanced meals and knows what she is talking about.

It used to be said that one could tell a country woman by the way she dressed. Today, the club woman in Montgomery County knows how to select materials, colors, and styles that are suitable to their individual types. They put this knowledge into practice, and do not look old fashioned but dress with good taste. The result has been women with dignity and poise.

Interest and enthusiasm in home demonstration work has grown in our county throughout these 22 years, because the Auburn Extension Service, through Mrs. Thorington, has presented lessons that concern and influence families, home life, community life, and county life. This influence has spread into the State life.

This brings us up to the most important point in club work in our county, which is the realization that this big job which we, as mothers, and housewives have is a glorious opportunity. Life shouldn't be a drudge especially in the rural sections away from the hustle of the cities. There is time to develop character in our children, time for the better things of life, time for real living. This has been the ideal our leader has held up to us through all of her years of work.

To me a home demonstration club

woman in our county is much more fortunate than a city woman of today. She has all the modern conveniences and time to live. The programs and projects offered to her enrich her home and add a joy to her living.

The enriched home life influences the community life. This spreads into the county life.

Splendid community spirit is shown throughout all our demonstration clubs. Many of the clubs each year select a new community project to work on. The cooperation is good. The women of the County Council band together and work hard for any project undertaken. All through the county there are many good leaders, well trained, who are carrying on the home demonstration work day by day.

They are taught that this world of ours is not held together by the leaders and the great, nor by the prominent men of wealth and power. But that it is held together by the large and patient group of sane and sound people who are steadily going about their tasks with sincerity, self-sacrifice and devotion to duty.

They know it isn't the president and other officers who make their clubs a success (although they play a big part). It is the group of women joined together with a great aim, quietly and steadily working towards accomplishing their aim, each feeling an individual responsibility.

They have open minds, ready to examine any new ideas and interests in life. They are being taught to reject and discard that which is not good and make much of the good.

They are developing a deep rooted interest in education and the development of children.

Our leader has striven to develop the clubs so that from them comes an enrichment of home life and through them an enrichment of community life, teaching that the type of community depends on the type of home in that community.

A lot of us farmers lose our "holition" when we think of the damage the weevils and rats do to our feedstuff.—Laverne Journal.

Oats protect the land during the winter while producing a crop of grain for livestock.

State Chamber Of Commerce Seeks More Processing Plants In Effort To Open New Farm Markets

By JOHN M. WARD
Secretary, Alabama State Chamber
of Commerce

TO "supplement farm with factory" constitutes one of the chief objectives of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce and a program seeking to tie the two even closer together makes up one of the major activities of the State Chamber. In the two years the State Chamber has been functioning a number of new plants which utilize Alabama farm products and thus provide new sources of income for farmers have been established and as the State Chamber program expands from year to year additional new industries of this type will be set up over the State.

Most recent example of providing a new market for farmers through establishment of industrial plants is to be found at Roomoke, where a pimiento pepper canning plant went into operation a few weeks ago.

This year farmers in Randolph County have harvested pimiento peppers from some 300 acres and a greatly expanded output is expected next year. While final figures have not been compiled, a preliminary survey shows that the cash income from peppers is substantially greater than could have been expected from cotton or some other crops.

In a state whose population is 72 per cent rural, discovery and development of new sources of cash income for farmers is of the utmost importance, not only to the welfare of the state's farmers but to the economic health of the state as a whole. While this truth has been widely recognized for many years, it has been only in comparatively recent years that farmers have awakened to the fact that industry, along with soil fertility, good seed, weather, rain, and proper cultivation methods, is a determining factor in farm prosperity.

For it is through industrial processes that most farm products are able finally to reach their ultimate market. Cotton, without the manifold uses to which it is put through industrial processes, has little or no value for mankind. There are, of course, some farm products that go directly from farm field to consumer but the great bulk of farm production passes through certain stages of industrial processing.

Numerous plants which utilize farm products have been established or are being planned in various sections of the State and all fit in with the State Chamber program of supplementing farms with factories.

In addition to packing houses of substantial size located in the larger cities of the State, there are a number of small packing plants which provide a market for the farmer's livestock. A growing dairy industry in the State is following in the wake of the establishment of these plants at Uniontown, Ardmore, Birmingham and Decatur, the operation of a milk condensery at Tuscaloosa and the manufacture of ice cream in a great many communities.

Major attention has been focused in recent years on the growing paper industry in Alabama and here again industrial development has provided the farmer with a new source of income. Proper forestry and timber harvesting practices, both to supply the pulp paper market and the great lumber industry that has been developed in the Wiregrass. Yet perhaps few stop to

think that this would not have been possible without an accompanying industrial development. Sale of raw peanuts to individual consumers offers only a meager market but when Alabama peanuts are processed through peanut butter plants and peanut oil mills a broad new market is opened up.

Another of the newer industries that is providing markets for farm crops is the commercial quick freezing industry. Small quick freezing and cold storage plants, of course, are being located in many sections of the State but these in the main constitute a means not of cash income but of enabling the farmer to conserve his own food supply. The larger commercial quick freezing plants, however, offer a cash market for many farm products.

Numerous canning plants, also, are scattered over the State, some of them utilizing a wide variety of products and others concentrating on just a few products, such as jellies, preserves, pickle and similar items. Syrup plants are providing a cash market for cane and numerous feed mills offer other sources of farm income.

Established for many years in Alabama has been a textile industry which utilizes the staple of our cotton lands. Cottonseed oil mills, too, have been operating in the State for many years but of somewhat more recent development has been cottonseed oil refining plants which utilize this product of our farmlands in making salad and cooking oil, thus expanding the market for Alabama cottonseed.

(Continued on page five)

4-H Exhibits At State Fair Draw Praise

THE "Hit of the Fair" that is what thousands of visitors to the State Fair in Birmingham were saying about the agricultural exhibits in general this year and about the 4-H livestock exhibits in particular.

Interviewed after making the rounds at the fair, Alabama's Gov. Frank M. Dixon said that the thing which impressed him most of all and the most significant feature of "Alabama on Parade" was the showing made by 4-H Club members.

The products of Alabama's farm families—livestock, poultry, flowers, handicrafts, cooking—competed successfully for attention against the bright lights, dancing girls, wonders of the world, loudspeakers and ferris wheels on the midway.

"Did you see the hogs?" "Have you been in the 4-H Club exhibit hall?" "Did you see the prize-winning Jersey?" "Have you seen the 4-H Club Stockade?" These were some of the questions one overheard frequently.

And as education exhibits were more prominent than they have been, the products of Alabama mines and factories were also. Of particular interest were exhibits of plants which are processing Alabama farm products—jams and jellies, canned pimientos, kraft paper, cooking oils, oleomargarine, pea-



When Alabama went "on parade" at the State Fair in Birmingham 4-H Club exhibits made a big hit. A shot of the 4-H Club Stockade where members lived for a few days is shown at top. In the center, Claire and Corrine Allen show two of Claire's prize winning Jersey heifers. In center picture, L. B. Denmon, Jasper, gets check and trip to Chicago won in Cow-Hog-Iten contest. Bottom, Cornelius Jacobs and a Jersey calf which won him a prize.

How They Started

Two Mobile County brothers started a calf project a few years ago. That was the foundation of a modern dairy with a herd that ranks among the leaders in the Alabama Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

Most of the Jerseys on the farm today are half-sisters of the original calves which Charles and Russell raised for their 4-H project. This is just one among many instances in which a 4-H project has marked the beginning of a successful and permanent farm plan.

One of the features of the fair was the 4-H Stockade where members lived while in Birmingham.

Progress Made In State Farm Program Surveyed

By P. O. DAVIS, Director,
Extension Service, A. P. I., Auburn, Ala.

SINCE Alabama is predominantly a rural State, it is obvious that our rural assets should be our biggest assets and that our rural problems should constitute our biggest problems. Likewise, whatever the rural population does should be of major concern.

For most of a century farming in this State was based primarily upon one crop. Other crops were

raised but at the bottom of all was cotton which gave Alabama a cotton economy. That economy, as experience has revealed, is deficient in three "J" elements.

(1) It provides productive employment only about fifty per cent of the time. Farm labor, like all other labor, needs remunerative employment throughout the year. Wherever productive employment is irregular or unstable remuneration is low and economic conditions are unsound.

(2) It draws heavily upon soil fertility. Since farmers have only their labor and their plant food for sale cotton constantly keeps the soil out of balance because it depletes soil fertility without returning, or writes checks without making deposits.

(3) It produces a cash income only once each year, whereas farmers, like other people, need a daily or at least a weekly income in cash.

To correct these deficiencies and to restore losses already incurred several important changes are now being made in Alabama agriculture. Each is designed to make more efficient use of labor, to use all available land wisely, and to give a more frequent and a bigger income in both cash and in products consumed on the farm. These are the objectives; they constitute the essence of the program which the Extension Service is now advocating in each of the 67 Alabama counties.

The best way to attain these objectives is to balance crop farming with livestock farming; and this is being done at a more rapid rate than most people realize. It is not confined to a few areas or counties but the entire State is included. Hogs appear to be leading the livestock procession but they are accompanied by dairy cows and poultry in every county, beef cattle is probably half of the State, and sheep in a lesser area with promises of expansion.

Visual evidence of this progress was on display at the recent State Fair in Birmingham. Close observers freely acclaimed it as the biggest and the best exhibit of Alabama livestock ever displayed. Animals came not from professional showmen but from practical farmers and 4-H club boys who had done their work under the direction of their county agents and their assistants.

At the bottom of this livestock expansion and improvement are better pastures which are being made throughout the State. A few years ago research revealed how to make good pastures at a low cost on Alabama land; and farmers responded by applying this information on their farms. Pastures that produce excellent grazing in adequate volume are becoming the rule rather than the exception.

Pastures, of course, must be supplemented by hay and grain which is being done. The trend in hay production is away from the annual crops such as soybeans and cowpeas which are uncertain and expensive to perennials such as lespedeza and kudzu. Easy to make, easy to save, and high in feed value these perennials are gaining rapidly as hay crops on Alabama farms. In their production, as with lespedeza, new knowledge has come recently from research.

To complete the successful livestock feed combination of good pasture, hay, and grain an old crop, oats, is now being removed from the archives of neglect and developed into a major grain crop. Yields of 30 to 40 bushels per acre on ordinary land plus some nitrogen fertilizer and of 50 to 60 bushels per acre on good land with a little nitrogen fertilizer are common. In addition oats provide grazing and soil protection during fall and winter months.

The oat crop which has just been planted is unofficially estimated at two or three times as many acres as the 1938 crop. My belief is that 1939 is the beginning of the development of oats as a major crop in Alabama. It may mean fewer acres in corn which would be wise because half of the land planted annually to corn in Alabama is unprofitable, due to very low yields.

Another major trend is that of timber farming. Trees, as we have stated, occupy 60 per cent of the land area of Alabama. Until recently they were regarded as something to be exploited for today with no thought of tomorrow. We now regard them and include them as a crop to be managed and treated comparatively to cotton, corn, peanuts, oats, and other crops.

There is also a trend toward expansion and improvement in truck farming. For example, Irish potatoes produced in Baldwin County in the spring of 1939 were stored for a few weeks, moved to the Tennessee Valley and Sand Mountain, planted, and are now about ready for harvest to produce seed for Baldwin and elsewhere next year. This is a fine example of what Alabamians working together can do.

Sweet potato improvement work is in progress in several counties by farmers and 4-H club boys. Production of better potatoes, coupled with better grading and packing, is designed to increase demands and be followed by increased marketing. The same is true of strawberries and other perishable crops for which cold storage and quick-freezing are essentials. Fortunately, these are now being added and should contribute to an important agricultural opportunity in Alabama.

In marketing the State Chamber and the local chambers of commerce have made their major contribution to Alabama agriculture. They have served many products with major attention to livestock for which 90 markets are now in operation. By helping with marketing they are assisting with production because farmers always respond to good markets by increasing and improving their products.

When we all get our heads together we find that our economic problems come together to the extent that each is dependent upon the others. We find also that our capitalistic system is helpful to all of us; and that good wages for those who work on farms as well as in offices, mines, and factories is the only sound foundation of the capitalistic system.



Samuel Fischer, outstanding farmer of Hope Hill, inspects his supply of hay for the coming winter. This hay is a mixture of Johnson grass, Dallis grass and lespedeza sericea.

Permanent Pasture Work Forges Ahead In State

IN the past many farmers spoke of a "pasture" as any piece of ground that was cleared and not under cultivation. It didn't make a great deal of difference what grasses, or weeds, grew on the spot or how many cattle it would maintain.

Today this idea of pastures is changing. Farmers are talking more about "permanent pastures"—and they mean pastures which are developed to produce the highest possible amount of livestock feed. While pastures are the cheapest feed a farmer can get, they require some investment if dividends are expected. This investment is in the form of labor, in fencing, clearing, terracing, cultivating and planting good mixtures of pasture grasses.

Crenshaw County farmers are starting a widespread pasture improvement program. Under the AAA grant of aid program, 1500 tons of agricultural lime is being used for this purpose. Phosphate is also being used to advantage to get faster growth from lespedeza and other legumes. A good pasture must include both grasses and legumes.

The two most popular varieties of lespedeza in Tuscaloosa County are Koke and Korean, according to Beverly Holston, county agent. As livestock farming expands in that section, it is expected that the lespedeza acreage will be increased and the use of phosphate fertilizer will become more widespread.

Oscar Davis has lived and worked on a farm in Limestone County all of his life. He has had many years of experience with hay, usually cowpeas and soybeans, and for many years has pulled and saved fodder. Recent experience has convinced him that his best hay crop is lespedeza. "I have found it easy to make, easy to save, and good for livestock in addition to its soil-building qualities," he says. Many other Alabama farmers

I am profoundly in favor of raising our national income from its present level to one hundred billion dollars per annum or more. I believe that it can be done by the leaders of agriculture, industry, labor, capital, and government studying, thinking and working together to achieve abundant production, abundant distribution, and abundant consumption of the products of both farm and city.

Alabama farmers are having the same experience and have become "sold" on lespedeza—it builds both soil and livestock.

In addition to the fact that permanent pasture is the cheapest source of livestock feed, J. C. Lowery, extension agronomist, points out these advantages:

Pastures are a means of using much creek and bottom land.

Properly managed they control erosion.

To be successful they must be established on well prepared land which has been liberally fertilized, but these investments pay big dividends.

When there is a mixture of grasses and legumes, the legumes will furnish natural plant food for the grasses.

Pasture improvement is one of the best means of earning soil-building allowances.

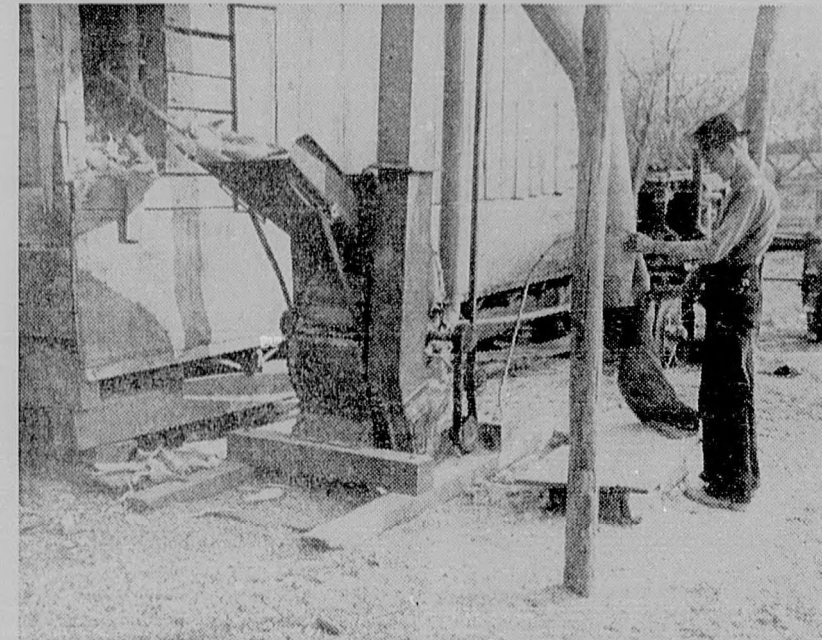
Idle acres need no longer be idle, but can be made to pay profits the year round through livestock sales.

When oats are combined with a permanent pasture program, they provide temporary grazing or the grain can be harvested to be used when needed.

From this brief recital of how existing industrial plants are aiding Alabama's farmers may be gained an idea of how important it is to create additional markets through establishment of more industries in the State. The Alabama State Chamber of Commerce is striving constantly to establish, with local capital wherever possible, those types of industry that will provide the additional cash income which will make our farmers more prosperous.

(Continued from page four)

There is room for substantial expansion in all of the industries already mentioned as well as a real need for some other industries not yet located in the State. Among the new industries which are being planned for the State are plants to extract starch from sweet potatoes, poultry packing plants and egg breaking plants, all of which will provide further income for Alabama farmers.



Neighborhood feed grinders and an increasing number of commercial grist mills are making it possible for Alabama farmers to grind and mix feed crops grown on their own farms, and thus have on hand supplies of livestock feed of high food value. James H. Hughes, Buell, has the feed mill shown above rigged up to a tractor.

New Demonstration Experiments Show Farmers Can Lick Nut Grass Without Moving Out Of County

A COMMON saying among farmers has been: "The only way to get rid of nut grass is to move off and leave it."

There was a time when this might have worked—when there was plenty of land available in Alabama or in the west. At present, however, nut grass is a nuisance which must be licked since reports from 67 Alabama counties indicate that it is a serious problem and becoming more serious.

E. V. Smith and E. L. Mayton have been studying methods of eradicating nut grass at the Experiment Station at Auburn for several years and have found that the weed can be controlled on sandy or sandy loam soils by plowing.

For best results the land is "flat-broken" with a turn plow every three weeks from April until frost. If this practice is followed, the "nuts" are broken apart and turned up on the top of the ground where they are killed by drying. The deeper nuts gradually starve and the formation of new nuts is prevented. A plot of Norfolk sandy loam soil has an average of 53 nuts under each square foot at the beginning of the plowing season and at the end of the season had been reduced to one nut per square foot. The following year the plot was planted to cotton, and there was not enough nut grass left to interfere with cotton production—in fact the cultivation of the cotton resulted in reducing the amount still further until there was an average of only one nut to every three square feet.

Smith and Mayton also found that if sandy land is broken in the spring with a "twister" plow and plowed during the summer with a "sweep," better results are obtained than by using a turn plow. Even the smallest farmer can control nut grass by this method since equipment that he owns can be used. It was also found that oats can be planted in the fall following the summer's plowing without interfering with the control of nut grass.

The 1938 results from these experi-

All the results reported so far were obtained on Norfolk sandy loam soil, and therefore no general recommendations could be made for nut grass control. However, farmers in various parts of Alabama were asked to cooperate in checking the results obtained at Auburn. Here are some of the reports from co-operative experiments begun in the spring of 1938 and continued this year: One experiment is located on the Bon Arre Place near Ft. Mitchell in Russell County. Mr. Calhoun, who is cooperating in the experiment, says that the 50-acre field of fine river terrace soil has been abandoned for summer crops because of nut grass.

E. R. Burns is conducting another experiment in Russell County on a plot located by the side of the road about half way between Seale and Pittsview. E. F. Calhoun is trying to control a plot of Ruston sandy loam in Barbour County about six miles out of Eufaula on the Abbeville road.

Dave Johnson has an experiment underway on Sasquehanna fine sandy loam near Hartsfield in Macon County. In Perry County, J. W. Daniels is attempting to control nut grass on his farm located nine miles out of Uniontown, and John Lee of Hamburg also has a test under way. Both are located on Eutaw Clay, a heavy Black Belt soil.

A. I. Stone has an experiment on his farm located on the edge of Tuscaloosa on Orangeburg fine sandy loam.

W. J. Lipscomb is carrying on an experiment on a piece of Reddy fine loam on his farm in Autauga County about a mile from the Prattville Experiment Station.

E. V. Opletree is plowing an area of Colbert silt at Childersburg.

C. C. Boone is in charge of an experiment at the Lafayette Experiment Field near Lafayette.

John Tucker Harris is conducting an experiment on his farm in the Beauregard community in Lee County. His soil is a deep phase of Norfolk sandy loam.

The 1938 results from these experi-

Alabama's 4-H Clubs See Big Year For 1940

WITH the beginning of another year of 4-H Club work, Franklin County leaders have adopted the slogan, "As Alabama leads the nation in 4-H Club work, Franklin County will lead Alabama."

There is an ambitious program, and no doubt Alabama's other 66 counties will have something to say about whether they will be willing to sit back and take second place to Franklin. The goal for this particular county is cited as an example of the enthusiasm with which leaders are entering another year of work.

Throughout Alabama, the work done by the 75,000 boys and girls enrolled in 2,156 clubs last year is attracting favorable comment. "This State need have no fear for the future when its young generation is determined that rural life has advantages and attractions worth working for," is the typical comment of an outstanding newspaper editor.

Throughout the State reports indicate that there will be increased 4-H enrollment and that leaders are determined to make the year's work even more worthwhile than in the past. T. A. "Dad" Sims, popular State leader, in discussing the work for the coming year, adds this reminder:

"We should not forget that regardless of what state, county or local club has the best record, our achievements will be measured by the advancement of the individual 4-H club boy or girl. And looking to the future, we know that the success of our work is to be judged 10, 15 and 20 years from now when the youth of today become the men and women of tomorrow."

FARMERS AND BANKERS

Stating that they realize the ultimate prosperity of Alabama depends upon an increase in the purchasing power of the farmers of this State, the Alabama Bankers Association has undertaken a comprehensive educational program designed to increase farm incomes.

One of their plans is for a banker in each of the 67 counties of Alabama, with the assistance of the local county agent, to select at least one farm owner whose income is below the possibilities of his farm, and combine their efforts to materially increase it.

If the bankers are ready to meet the demands of the farmers for additional credit they will find many farmers ready and anxious to take advantage of it. And if they can get together, certainly it will result in higher standards of living for the farmer.—The Baldwin Times.

ments are very encouraging. They indicate that the infestation of nut grass on the heavy soils can be reduced greatly by plowing at intervals of three weeks during one growing season. Farmers who are bothered by nut grass should see the experiment located on the soil that is most like their own, and talk to the man who has been conducting the experiment.

Thus far seed experts have not developed a hybrid corn which is adaptable to the Southeast.



William G. Eden, Ashville, who is a senior at Auburn, ranked third highest among 500 students who are studying agriculture at 17 land grant colleges on scholarships from Sears-Roebuck. When these usually sell for approximately \$4.00 each, giving a cash income of approximately \$120.00 from lambs. Mr. Hardwick shears about 100 pounds of wool from these sheep that sell for an average of 20 cents per pound, giving him an additional income of \$20.00 from wool, or a total of approximately \$140.00 cash income from his flock of 20 ewes and one ram.

Canned Meat Now Possible In All Homes

By LAVADA CURTIS
Specialist in Food Preservation

ACCORDING to the daily food selection guide every individual needs daily one serving of meat. Variety too is essential in a good diet and adds interest to meal planning. During the culling season, where feed crops have been destroyed or are inadequate, it may be more profitable to can chickens.

Canned meat is a wholesome product. It is cooked during the canning process so that it requires only a few minutes heating before it goes on the table.

Dress the chicken as for cooking. Cut into the usual sized pieces for serving. Make broth with the bone pieces by covering with lightly salted cold water, simmer until meat is tender, drain off the broth to use as the liquid in canning the meaty pieces.

The meaty pieces of chicken may be canned with or without the bone. Pre-cook in the oven or water until meat loses its pink color, or exhaust in tin cans until steaming hot. Add salt, cover with broth, seal and process.

The white meat may be canned separately and used for salad or congealed chicken.

Roast Chicken

Roast the chicken until nicely brown and cut into pieces. Pack into containers, add salt and cover with boiling hot gravy. Seal and process.

Process chicken with bone—pint jars and No. 2 cans for 55 minutes, and boneless chicken—pint jars and No. 2 cans 85 minutes.

Other recipes for canning chicken are given in the bulletin on Canning Meat for Home Use, and can be obtained from the Alabama Extension Service.

Sheep Proving Profitable In Well Balanced Program

A SUCCESSFUL farmer of the Cropwell community, R. O. Hardwick, is depending on sheep to give him an increased income above his income from cotton.

"For several years we have maintained a flock of sheep on this farm that has given more net profit per dollar invested than any other unit of our farming program," Mr. Hardwick says.

He is very enthusiastic about his sheep and perhaps it is not a false enthusiasm, says J. T. Hall, assistant county agent, because there has been ample opportunity for comparing sheep with cotton, hogs, cattle, poultry, corn, and hay as a source of cash income on this farm.

An average of 20 ewes are kept that average dropping 50 lambs per year. These usually sell for approximately \$4.00 each, giving a cash income of approximately \$120.00 from lambs. Mr. Hardwick shears about 100 pounds of wool from these sheep that sell for an average of 20 cents per pound, giving him an additional income of \$20.00 from wool, or a total of approximately \$140.00 cash income from his flock of 20 ewes and one ram.

Sheep require little feed as compared to some of the other forms of livestock. Five sheep can be maintained on about the same amount of feed and pasture as required for the maintenance of one cow. Much of the feed that these sheep consume is of an inferior grade and quality to feed required by cattle thereby providing a market for feed that could not otherwise be sold.

As proof that Mr. Hardwick is a believer in diversification in his farming program, the following information is given. Fifteen acres are planted to cotton from which are marketed 10 to 12

hales of lint. The seed are swapped for cottonseed meal that is fed to livestock. An average of four heifers are raised which are enough to maintain his herd making four milk cows available for sale each year. Enough brood sows are kept to furnish pigs for the home supply of meat and four to six are fed out and sold each year as "top" hogs. Approximately 150 hens are kept for egg production and this year 300 baby chicks were bought and fed out. Enough pullets were kept to maintain the flock and the others sold as fryers. Mr. Hardwick is now keeping three brood mares from which he plans to raise mules.

In addition to the above, ten acres of pasture have been improved by fertilizing and seeding according to the Alabama Experiment Station recommendations, seven acres of lufkin crows have been set and two acres of lespedeza sericea have been fertilized and seeded for hay.

The kudzu and sericea lespedeza have been planted to replace some of the 25 acres of soybeans usually grown for hay. Mr. Hardwick is now producing enough hay to supply his livestock and to give him a surplus of some six or seven tons for sale.

Mr. Hardwick says that with the above program he still has found time to increase his corn yield from 18 bushels per acre to 36 bushels on some 35 acres by the use of winter legumes and nitrate of soda and where he once produced only enough corn to feed his livestock, he now produces a 350 to 400 bushels surplus for market. This farm usually plants 15 to 20 acres of vetch and crimson clover.

Mr. Hardwick, his son and one colored hand maintain and operate this farm.

improved 133 acres of pasture, and planted 85 acres of alfalfa.

For vegetables for home use and for sale, the 16 farmers planted 68 acres of truck crops, and tenant farmers on each of the farms were encouraged to use vegetables from this acreage.

The average income per farm was \$5,618—which is above the national average for farms all over the United States. Among the other approved practices followed in the community were the production of about 30,000 pounds of winter legume seed, the selection of one improved variety of cotton, D.P.L. 11 A.

The community gets high yields on all crops as a result of the winter legume planting campaigns, according to R. M. Reeves, assistant supervisor of the extension service. Mr. Reeves points out that last fall 2,123 acres of the 5238 acres of cropland in the community were planted to winter legumes.

The farmers in the area fertilized cotton with 270 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer and obtained an average yield of 441 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The average soil of the state needs 600 pounds of 6-8-4 and does not get as high a yield. The average yield of corn was 30.2 bushels to the acre, although few of the farmers found it necessary to use fertilizer since the corn followed legumes.

To produce hay and feed these farmers planted 1,065 acres of lespedeza, 517 acres of small grains such as wheat and oats, 238 acres of soybeans and cowpeas, developed 453 acres of open pasture,

the situation the outlook for increases

lyze our present condition. It would be most unfortunate if, as farmers vote on quotas for next year, they should be under the false impression that the United States has prospects for another period of artificially high prices as in 1918-1920. The panic prices of 1914, should not be forgotten—nor should the years since 1920. The inflated prices of 1918-1920 were due to a number of factors, chief of which were: The fact that the farmers of the world had turned to the production of foodstuffs during the war; and the fact that with the end of the war, the nations of the world turned suddenly to the task of replenishing their cotton stocks and the manufacture of cloth.

Regardless of how we may look at the situation the outlook for increases



Barbecue! The South's favorite outdoor dish. Barbecue fits in on almost every occasion—for club outings, church organizations, young people's meetings and family get-togethers. And any meat, beef, lamb, pork or chicken tastes better when barbecued. The scene above may make your mouth water.

Barbecue, The South's Favorite Dish, Is Popular Choice For All Types of Outdoor Occasions

OF all the customs for which the

South is known, the barbecue is one of the most distinctive. In no other region of the globe is this type of open-air cooking as popular—nor has any other people developed barbecuing to such a fine art.

In recent years home ovens and pits have become popular, and there is seldom an issue of a women's magazine which does not carry some design or new idea for the outdoor oven.

The farm family or community which develops the barbecue habit can "raise" its own entertainment. In a time of farm surpluses, the farmer can often profit more from using some of what he produces rather than attempting to sell it.

Almost any meat which is raised on the farm makes fine barbecue—pork, beef, mutton or chicken.

Another good thing about barbecue is that almost any place can be made ready in a short time for this type of outing. Of course, if there is a site already fixed with pits, tables, benches and a water supply, that makes it much easier. But the side yard, a shady spot near the house, a creek or river bank—almost any place will do.

For the family gathering chicken barbecue is no more expensive than a chicken dinner—in fact, they probably cost less since it is not necessary to have as many "fixings" to go along with

in cotton prices is not bright. The main effect the European war will have is to increase the demand in this country for cotton products through increased employment resulting from stimulated industrial activity. However, cotton exports are apparently in for a decline.

Cotton producers should consider these factors seriously before they vote on December 9. Above all they should remember that the United States has plenty of cotton and that there is no place yet for speculation. Our present surplus of cotton, even without a 12,000,000 bale crop next year, will last for some time.

While the chicken is cooking it should be "soaked" with a sauce. A good sauce can be made with a half pint of vinegar, an equal amount of water, a third of a pound of butter, salt, pepper and Worcestershire sauce. Lemon juice can be substituted for part of the vinegar. For those who prefer a heavy sauce, tomato catsup can be added for part of the vinegar. The amounts given will make enough sauce for two fryers.

Rocks can be placed around the coals to prevent blowing and also to provide a rest for the frame which holds the chickens.

